

(d) *Importation of okra without treatment from the West Indies and certain countries in South America.* Okra produced in the West Indies, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, or other South American country, designated in accordance with §319.56–2 in a permit to import okra, may be imported into the United States through any North Atlantic port with approved treatment facilities, under permit and subject to inspection at the port of arrival but without treatment for the pink bollworm in paragraph (d)(2) of this section if destined to: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, or Wyoming, or the District of Columbia, or any part of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia, north of the 38th parallel.

(e) *Importation of okra without treatment from Andros Island of the Bahamas; and okra without treatment from the West Indies for importation into the American Virgin Islands.* Okra produced in Andros Island, Bahamas, may be imported into the United States under permit through any port named in the permit, without treatment but subject to inspection at the port of arrival. Okra produced in the West Indies may be imported into the American Virgin Islands without treatment but subject to inspection at the port of arrival.

(f) *Treatment of okra for pests other than pink bollworm.* If, upon examination of okra imported in accordance with paragraphs (c), (d), or (e) of this section, an inspector at the port of arrival finds quarantine pests, other than the pink bollworm, that do not exist in the United States or are not widespread in the United States, the okra will remain eligible for entry into the United States only if it is treated for the injurious insects in the physical

presence of an inspector in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

[35 FR 18033, Nov. 25, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971. Redesignated at 50 FR 9788, Mar. 12, 1985; 50 FR 10750, Mar. 18, 1985; 54 FR 33666, Aug. 16, 1989; 57 FR 54489, Nov. 19, 1992; 67 FR 8466, Feb. 25, 2002; 68 FR 37917, June 25, 2003; 70 FR 33326, June 7, 2005; 70 FR 72888, Dec. 8, 2005]

§319.56–2q Administrative instructions: Conditions governing the entry of citrus from South Africa.

Clementine (*Citrus reticulata*), grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), lemon (*Citrus limon*), minneola (*C. paradisi* × *C. reticulata*), navel orange (*Citrus sinensis*), satsuma (*Citrus reticulata*), and valencia orange (*Citrus sinensis*) may be imported into the United States from the Hartswater and Warrenton magisterial districts in the Northern Cape Province or the Western Cape Province of South Africa only under the following conditions:

(a) The citrus fruit must be grown in, packed in, and shipped from the Hartswater and Warrenton magisterial districts in the Northern Cape Province or the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

(b) The citrus fruit must be cold treated for false codling moth and fruit flies of the genera *Ceratitis* and *Pterandrus* in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(1) If the cold treatment is to be conducted in the United States, entry of the citrus fruit into the United States is limited to ports listed in §319.56–2d(b)(1).

(2) If the cold treatment is conducted in South Africa or in transit to the United States, entry of the citrus into the United States may be made through any U.S. port.

(c) Each shipment of citrus fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the South African Ministry of Agriculture stating that the conditions of paragraph (a) of this section have been met.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0049)

[62 FR 595, Jan. 6, 1997, as amended at 68 FR 37917, June 25, 2003; 70 FR 33326, June 7, 2005]